

## FARMER JURY HEARS WOMAN'S PLEA FOR LIFE

Mrs. Carman Tells Story of Murder Night, Holding Auditors Spellbound.

## SAYS SHE WAS IN BED

Heard Noise, People Running, and Then Came Downstairs.

## TELLS OF THE DICTOGRAPH

Saw Nurse Get Money from Dr. Carman and Became Suspicious.

Mineola, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman told her story on the witness stand in the Nassau County Supreme Court late this afternoon. It was her appeal to a farmer jury for her life. She told it evenly, slowly and in a wonderfully soft, appealing voice.

The greatest moment of her life came while evening was falling; while dusk was enshrouding the little, droning courthouse. It was a simple story—there was no great climax—but she told it under the beautiful influence of the sunset hour.

Before her sat a farmer jury—twelve men, who under normal circumstances should have been embracing their wives and children after a day of toil in the fields and the dusty country roads. They went to bed with the words of this marvelous woman sharing in their hearts the thoughts of home, their own cheery hearths and their own pretty babies.

Tells Story of June 30.

Mrs. Carman was the fifth witness called by the defense. She took the stand at exactly 4:30 o'clock. Mr. Levy, of her counsel, undertook the questioning of the defendant after she had been sworn in by Clerk Samuel Ransom.

Q—Do you remember the 30th day of June of this year, Mrs. Carman?

Q—Who was at your dinner table that night?

A—My mother, my father, my sister, the doctor, my daughter Elizabeth and myself.

Q—During the time you were having your dinner did you go to the door?

A—Yes; I went once, and possibly two or three times.

Q—Who was in the doctor's reception room when you passed through, Mrs. Carman?

A—I do not exactly recollect, but I know a man was in there, because he had to withdraw his feet when I passed through the room.

Q—Were there any ladies in the room at the time?

A—Yes, sir.

Says She Retired Early.

Q—How were you feeling that day, Mrs. Carman?

A—I was very tired and had a headache.

Q—Did the headache continue, Mrs. Carman?

A—Yes, sir; it did.

Q—Mrs. Carman, where did you go after you had your supper?

A—I went right up stairs after dinner.

Q—What did you do when you reached there?

A—I put my clothes away, dressed myself for bed, opened the bed and got in.

Q—What was the next thing which occurred after you retired, Mrs. Carman?

A—I heard Elizabeth playing on the piano.

Q—What did you do, then?

A—I told her to stop practicing, that I was not feeling well.

Q—And after that what did you hear, Mrs. Carman?

A—The next thing I heard was a noise. I don't know whether it was the breaking of glass or a shot.

Q—What did you do, then, Mrs. Carman?

A—I raised myself on my elbow and listened. I heard my mother and sister running, and I got up and went to the banister overlooking the lower hall.

Q—Then what did you do, Mrs. Carman?

A—I left my position at the banister

## CONGRESS KEPT IN SESSION BY COTTON REBELS

Quorum Not Here, So Both Houses May Continue to Meet Until December.

## HOLD UP RESERVE PLAN

Southern Men Will Not Allow Adjournment Until Fiat Money Plan Is Heard.

## WILSON BORROWS SPECTACLES

Can't Sign War Revenue Bill Without Glasses—Clarke Will Not Hear Objections Before Signing.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

An eleven-hour insurrection on the part of "cotton belt" Senators prevented the adjournment of Congress yesterday. As a result, Congress may stay in session continuously until the commencement of the next session in December.

Last night it would have been impossible to muster a quorum either of the House or Senate. In anticipation of adjournment, every train leaving Washington carried legislators necessary to make up a quorum. Final adjournment cannot be accomplished in the absence of a quorum as long as one member of either House stands ready to question the presence of a quorum. Adjournment for more than three days at a time can be accomplished only through the passage of a joint resolution adjourning Congress at a specified hour. Such a resolution cannot be passed in the absence of a quorum of either House except by unanimous consent.

Smith Delays Adjournment.

The House yesterday passed such a resolution, calling for adjournment at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. A filibuster by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, leader of the pro-cotton Senators, made it impossible for the Senate to adopt the resolution before the hour named therein.

In the meantime, in anticipation of adjournment, the President had reached his room in the Senate end of the Capitol and had signed a number of bills, including the war revenue measure and the joint resolution for the payment of claims in the Union Station awards case.

As long as there is objection to adjournment without the presence of a quorum, the best either House can expect is a series of three-day recesses pending the elections. Delay of one more day will place members of both houses who are running for re-election in such a position that they will prefer to remain in Washington to returning to their constituents for a campaign of only a few days. To this extent, the filibuster of the cotton belt legislators will defeat its own ends.

Defeat Reserve Amendments.

Vindictive because of the defeat of their proposed amendment to the war revenue bill Wednesday by which they hoped to authorize the issue of \$250,000,000 in fiat money to finance the cotton crop—Southern Democrats in the House yesterday brought about the defeat of two proposed amendments to the Federal reserve act—amendments designed to relieve the financial stringency throughout the country—and a third designed to provide Federal inspection for cotton and grain warehouses with a view to giving greater prestige to warehouse receipts covering these commodities.

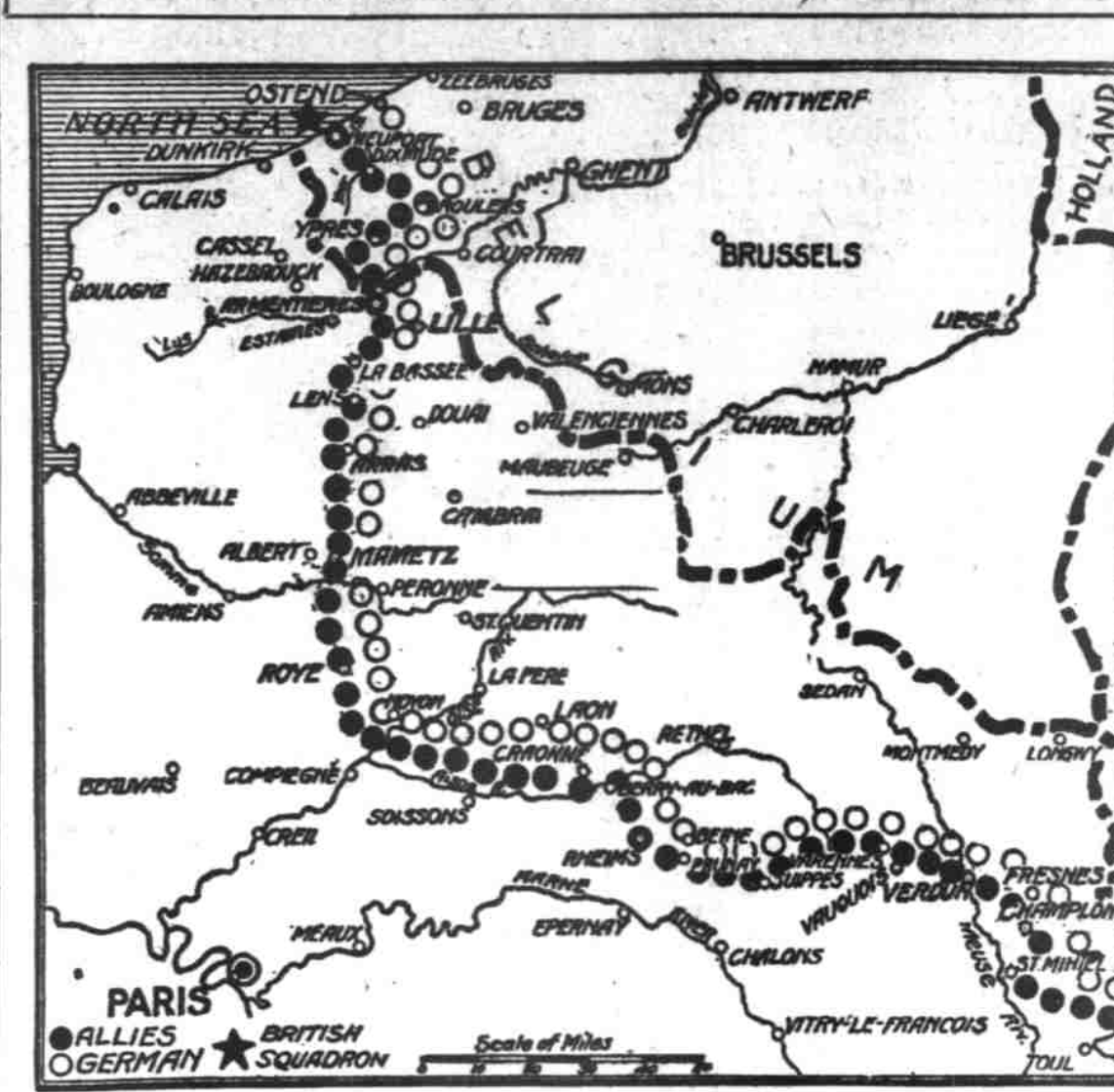
All three measures carried the support of the administration.

No attempt had been made to delay the passage in the House of the war revenue measure. It went through on an hour's debate. Next was offered a joint resolution calling for adjournment at 6 o'clock last evening. Repeated demands by Representative Henry for a roll call developed the presence of a quorum, and the resolution went through. Following the passage of this resolution, the exodus, as far as House members were concerned, commenced.

The last roll call before adjournment showed the presence of less than 200

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## THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM



This map shows the approximate line-up of the allies and the Germans in that section of the 325-mile battle front that is now holding the attention of the world. Greatest interest centers in the endeavors of the allies to hold the Germans in check from capturing Dunkirk and Calais and sweeping down the coast, with Paris in view.

## OIL SHIP GIVEN RIGHT TO SAIL

Britain Allows John D. Rockefeller to Leave Osteneys After Investigation.

## CONTROVERSY AVERTED

Brindilla and Plutaria, Belonging to Standard, Still Held in Seizure by British Government.

The prospects of a serious controversy between the United States and Great Britain over shipping questions were largely dispelled with the announcement by the British Embassy yesterday that the British government had ordered the release of the Standard Oil ship John D. Rockefeller, seized off the Orkney Islands, while carrying oil to Denmark. This action came in prompt response to action of the State Department in protesting the seizure of the vessel and requesting its immediate release. Because of the circumstances of the case it seems probable now that the British government will desist from any effort to prevent shipments of American oil in American vessels reaching Denmark because of its suspicions that such cargoes ultimately are to reach the German forces, for use in its motor transportation and aircraft.

Avert Controversy.

Had this apparent intention been stated in, there is little doubt but that a serious controversy would have resulted, as the United States government considers such seizures as that of the John D. Rockefeller as contrary to the rights of American shippers and vessels and in violation of the rules of maritime warfare.

While there are two other cases of American oil ships undisposed of, the circumstances of these were different, so that less apprehension is felt as to their consequences. The Standard Oil ship Brindilla is now held at Halifax for trial before a prize court there, and the seizure of the Standard Oil ship Plutaria off the Scottish coast also has been reported.

In these cases, however, the ships were

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## Germans Are Withdrawing From Lille, Say Refugees

Boulogne, Oct. 22.—Refugees arriving from Lille, having left there last evening, say the German forces under Gen. von Kieck had at that time begun withdrawing from the town.

## "FEATHER HEAD," TAFT OF T. R.

Attacks Critics of Supreme Court at Bar Association Banquet.

## CHIEF JUSTICE SPEAKS

Constitution Stronger Since Civil War. He Says, Himself a Confederate Veteran.

A scathing arraignment by inference of Theodore Roosevelt by William Howard Taft, the breaking of a precedent by Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in making an after-dinner speech in defense of the Constitution, and a plea to the nation by Senator Root, of New York, to set a standard of right by which other nations may be guided were among notable features of the closing banquet of the convention of the American Bar Association at the New Willard last night.

Launching into an introductory address as toastmaster, Mr. Taft wended his way into an address lauding the Supreme Court, in the honor of whose one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary the banquet was given. The former President then lambasted "critics of the highest court" and referred in particular to a "popular former President who has criticized the court."

Answers "Featherheads."

"Now, I didn't intend to get into this," said Mr. Taft, "but I ask you, for what is the court criticized—for correctly interpreting the Constitution of the United States? And when the court is so criticized, I cannot help answering the featherheads who are and have been at

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## FALL OF WARSAW NEAR AT HAND

Germans Within Eight Miles of City, Having Captured Several Villages.

## DRIVEN FROM HUNGARY

Russians Thrown Back by Austrians, Who Reach Line Between Przemyel and Cracow.

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Oct. 22.—While great throngs were parading the streets today cheering for the armies of Russia and the allies, the official news agency issued a statement which failed to disguise the fact that German forces are only a few miles from Warsaw.

It stated that the Germans had tried to push forward in the district between Pruszkow and Bionie, but that they had been repulsed. These two towns are about eight miles southwest of Warsaw, Bionie on the railroad from Lodz, and Pruszkow on the line from Skierkowiec. The statement was as follows:

"The Russian troops coming to the defense of Warsaw displayed exceptional energy. They saved the city from a German bombardment. The Russian coup was effected with great swiftness that was called for by strategical reasons."

Use Siberian Regiments.

"Siberian regiments arriving at Warsaw were sent to the front, but not before they were warmly greeted by the populace."

(This indicates that Russia has been compelled to draw upon its troops in Asia to fill its first lines opposing the Germans.)

"The Eighteenth German Corps and some of their reserve troops who attempted to push forward in the region between Bionie and Pruszkow, suffered severely. It was there that the Siberian troops, with other Russian forces, inflicted terrible losses on the enemy. Many villages in the vicinity were taken and re-taken in hand-to-hand fighting."

It is officially announced that Gen. Broussouff, the victor of Halicz, is in command of the Russian troops operating

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## Allies Hurl Death Bolts from Land, Sea and Sky in Furious Effort to Stem German Tide

Battleships, Balloons, Huge Guns, Submarines, and Every Other Device of War's Science Employed in Battle on West Belgian Coast, and Belgians Invoke Nature Herself, Cutting Dikes and Flooding Country to Prevent Advance of Kaiser's Legions—Teutons Still Held in Check, Despite Attacks Along Entire Line, London and Paris Claim. Franco-British Gains Reported in Vicinity of Lille.

## LOSSES ARE TREMENDOUS ON BOTH SIDES; WHOLE VILLAGES RAZED BY ARTILLERY FIRE

The progress of the fighting yesterday in the Eastern and Western theaters, as summed up in the rival European capitals, follows:

LONDON—British fleet's bombardment of German artillery positions between Ostend and Nieuport continues with deadly effect. Whole villages held in force by Germans swept away. Gen. von Tripp and staff reported annihilated.

Germans kill balloon observer directing British naval gun fire. Belgians cut dikes, flooding country and halting German advance. Admiralty admits sinking of submarine E-3 by German cruiser.

PARIS—Violent general attack on both wings of allies' front repulsed and Germans suffer heavy losses.

Reported that activity shields contemplated withdrawal to new line which German engineers now preparing.

Furious fighting between Arras and Oise river.

Terrific destruction as Germans are driven back on Lille.

BERLIN—German artillery near Nieuport puts British torpedo boat out of action.

Number of machine guns taken by Germans in fighting around Lille, together with 2,000 prisoners.

Fighting along Yser continues and east of Dixmude the Belgians were repulsed.

Germans pursuing the Russians who are in retreat in Russian Poland.

PETROGRAD—Rapid retreat of Germans continues.

## Germans Continue Vicious Assaults on Entire Front

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Oct. 22.—On the West Belgian coast there is being fought a battle which for display of advanced military and naval science, for spectacular effect, for ferocity of action and appalling losses is a realization of the most fantastic dream picture of the "war of the future" ever put on paper or canvas.

The admittedly strongest army in the world is being held in check by one of the weakest, numerically.

The Germans heavily re-enforced by fresh land troops and by a naval brigade of 10,000 men, have extended their base from Ostend to Mariakerke and Middelkerke, half way between Ostend and Nieuport, and from these positions are shelling the Belgian line, which extends from Nieuport south along the River Oise, a distance of eighteen miles, with their left flank resting on the coast.

Ships Aid Land Forces.

The Belgians are being aided by the French land forces, the British warships in the sea and the British monitors and small gunboats in the canals and rivers.

When not directing the fire of their huge seventeen-inch guns against the Belgian position, the Germans are replying to the cannonading of the British dreadnoughts, which today added their strength to the British fleet.

The fire of the British guns is directed and corrected constantly by observers in captive balloons and aeroplanes. The flying machines circle low about the German position, risking death at every swoop, in order to be within effective observation distance.

In all, eleven British warships are engaged, and one report says a French squadron has joined in the bombardment. King Albert in person is commanding the Belgian land forces.

While from the air the British ships are being aided by the daring flyers,

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## TRUMP CARD IS HELD BY KAISER

Germans Take Canals, Winning Advantage in Decisive Battle Around Lille.

## SHELLS WRECK WARSHIP

British Torpedo Boat Put Out of Action by Teuton Land Batteries. Russians in Flight.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin (via Amsterdam), Oct. 22.—Capture of the Northern French canal system from Arras to the Oise River after hard fighting is announced here. This is expected to have immediate effect on the fighting here, which is considered here to be decisive as to the result of the campaign on the western front.

It also was stated that every attack by the allies on the Germans had been repulsed with heavy losses to the assailants and that the Germans are making progress in Belgium, though this is necessarily slow because of the nature of the ground.

The situation in the eastern theater of war is said to be unchanged as to any decisive result.

Canal a Huge Trench.

The announcement of the seizure of the French canal system follows: "After violent fighting the Germans occupied the northern canal system, reaching from Arras, six miles south-southeast of Douai, for thirty-six miles in the direction of the River Oise. The canal is now unused and is entirely dry and the Germans have turned it into a fortified position, which is occupied by strong forces. The canal has been the object of the latest fighting, as it is a highly important position in this part of the battlefield."

London, Oct. 22.—A wireless dispatch from Berlin tonight says: "Northwest of Nieuport a British torpedo boat has been put out of action by our artillery. Fighting continues west of Lille. Our troops have assumed the offensive and have repulsed the enemy at several points. The English have lost several machine guns."

Russian Invasion Smashed.

The Russian invasion of Galicia and Hungary has been completely shattered, according to a dispatch from Berlin transmitted by a news agency correspondent at Copenhagen. He says: "A dispatch from Berlin says that the last remaining Russian troops which invaded Galicia have fled over the Galician frontier to Russia. Hungary is now cleared of Russians."

"The German administration is now at work in Russian Poland, having been established at Smolensk, instead of the former Russian administration from Warsaw."

The following war bulletin was received at the German embassy here yesterday: "Heavy fighting still continuing at Yser Canal, enemy's artillery being supported from the sea northwest of Nieuport, where the German artillery disabled one British destroyer. Fighting also is proceeding west of Lille, where the Germans took the offensive and repulsed the enemy at different places. Two thousand English were made prisoners and several machine guns captured."

"There is no decision in Russia as yet."

## FORTY-FOUR "OFFICIAL" MILLIONAIRES IN U. S.

Much-boasted Percentage of Moneyed Class Dwindles Low in Income Tax Report.

Officially there are forty-four persons in the United States with incomes of a million dollars and over. There are ninety-one with incomes of more than \$500,000 and less than a million. There are within two of a thousand whose incomes are between \$75,000 and \$500,000.

These figures were given out yesterday by the Treasury Department as disclosed by the income tax returns filed during the fiscal year of 1914. The largest number of individual taxpayers fell within the class of incomes of \$2,222.23 and \$5,000. Their number was 114,664. The next largest number fell within the classification whose incomes ranged between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

There were 5,682 married women who rendered separate returns and 23,551 unmarried women who returned incomes for taxation. The number of single men who returned incomes was 55,212. It was said yesterday by one who is in position to know something about the personnel of the income tax affairs that the persons who are popularly supposed to be in enjoyment of very large incomes turn out in some instances to be small taxpayers, while many persons not generally suspected of being in the millionaire class return incomes that indicate that they are much wealthier than their fellow-citizens have suspected.

\$20.00 to Chicago and Return.

Baltimore & Ohio, Oct. 25 to 27, valid to Nov. 4—Ad.

## INDIAN OCEAN TRAFFIC PARALYZED BY EMDEN

Six British Steamers Sunk at Loss of \$10,000,000, and Others Ordered to Remain in Port.

Colombo, Ceylon, Oct. 22.—British commerce in the Indian Ocean is paralyzed as a result of raids made by the German cruiser Emden. Officials were warned today that ships should remain in port. The loss is estimated at \$10,000,000 in vessels alone.

London, Oct. 22.—A Reuter dispatch from Simla, India, says it is reported there that the German cruiser Emden has sunk several more British ships and that their crews have been landed at Cochin.

Bombay, India, Oct. 22.—The steamer Egbert arrived today at Cochin with passengers and 25 members of the crews belonging to the seven steamers that were captured by the Emden. All ships except the Egbert were sunk.

\$2.00 to New York and Return—\$2.00.

October 25. Leave Washington 11:25 A. M. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.



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